are still extant, have become of interest by their connection with great men in literature, science, and art, or by their association with peculiar events. A knowledge of these associations makes the city pleasant, and relieves the monotony of endless rows of bricks and mortar. It makes interesting many unsightly neighbourhoods to know that in such a spot has been dug up a Roman altar to Diana, and that in others, beautiful statues, tesseræ, baths, and numerous other instances of the taste and refinement of Roman London have been brought to the light of day after a concealment of 1,500 years; that within a stone's-throw of the bustle of Smithfield-market, a large space was covered in the Norman times with costly buildings, many portions of which remain; that on a portion of the market itself perished in the flames and otherwise many martyrs to the ignorance and bigotry of their times; and that in other places are the remains of fortifications, crypts, and fragments of ecclesiastical and other edifices of great antiquity. Many a weary step in the streets of London is in like manner lightened by the knowledge that in one, the house still exists (with shoemakers working in the *observatory* on the top) where Isaac Newton produced the works which have so much benefited the world; that in another, Reynolds produced his greatest pictures; in another, Hogarth; in another, Lawrence; that above the gateway of Doctors Commons, Christopher Wren resided during the building of St. Paul's Cathedral; that in Cock-lane, Smithfield, is the house in which was enacted the famous Cock-lane ghost imposition, and that not far from this, is the crypt of St. John, Clerkenwell, almost the only remaining portion of the sumptuous hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, when Doctor Johnson went with others in all due solemnity to summon the troubled spirit of Cock-lane. These and thousands of other recollections, both varied and curious, come thick upon the mind when wandering in London; into the particulars of which it is not our present purpose to enter, but to endeavour to collect, so far as our space will permit, the particulars in connection with the important class of London antiquities mentioned at the commencement of our article.

When standing at the present day in Cheapside or any of the other great channels of traffic, and witnessing the unceasing processions of people and carriages, or on London-bridge to view the flow of commerce to and from all parts of the world, it is no easy matter to bring the mind to form a conception of the appearance of London previous to the invasion of the Romans, when it was most probably a collection of rude huts, surrounded by marshes and dense forests, on the one hand, and the Thames, which was supposed at that time to have been an arm of the sea, on the other. These huts were, no doubt, of the rudest construction,—perhaps not unlike the engraving, No. 1, which was sketched three or four years ago, and is one of the numerous residences used at the present day by the charcoal burners in the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire. The extent of London at the time of the arrival of the Romans is not known; but other British towns are described by Cæsar as being surrounded by earthworks and ditches, and occupied by the inhabitants, who there assembled for shelter, and by as many cattle as sufficed for a few months' consumption. The earliest mention of London by any extant writer of antiquity, occurs in the pages of Tacitus, who says that in the year 62, in the reign of the Emperor Nero, London, or Londinium as he calls it, was already a place of great importance. In considering the extent and consequence of Roman London, we are too liable to overlook the circumstance that Britain was, for not less than 600 years, to a certain extent, a Roman country. "So long was it," says Craik, in Knight's London, "from the invasion of Julius Cæsar, which, if it did not actually make us tributaries to Rome, not only brought us into constant intercourse with Romanised Gaul, but as Strabo, writing within fifty years after, records, made almost the whole island familiarly known to the Romans, till the remnants of the social fabric raised by that great people were thrown down and swept away by the Saxons, in the latter part of the sixth century. That is very nearly one-third of the whole period that has elapsed from the landing of Cæsar to the present hour. It is within a few years of as long a time as the English have settled in Ireland. It is a portion of our history of as great extent as has passed since the middle of the reign of Henry III. since the intermediate point between the grant of the Magna Charta and the establishment of the House of Commons, a date which may be said to stand almost at the commencement of our existing civilization."

The architectural remains of this important period of London history have been found in various places, extending over a space nearly as great as that within the present boundary of the City: sepulchral remains are met with beyond the City walls, for even at that remote day the inhabitants of London were too civilized to permit the unwholesome practice of burying the dead in the midst of the living. The remains of Roman London consist chiefly of portions of the city wall, foundations of buildings, tesselated pavements, some of them of so much beauty as to denote a corresponding style in the superstructure, baths, sewers, bronzes, and various other ornaments, beautiful as works of art. A Roman bath in a complete state still exists in the Strand. The remains of the superstructures of Roman London which have yet been discovered are so trifling as to afford us no assistance in forming a complete idea of the appearance of London at that time, but that it possessed a considerable population is shown by the circumstance that the Roman general, Suetonius, finding that this city was too large to be defended by his army, abandoned it to the rage of Boadicia, who, without distinction of age or sex, put all the inhabitants to the sword and then burnt the city. This being done, she marched in search of Suetonius, whom she overtook and defeated, killing about 70,000 Romans and their allies, one-half of whom, considering the extensive commerce of London at that time, we may reasonably conclude were inhabitants of that city. That so few fragments of Roman London have been left to us is not surprising when we consider, in addition to the certain decay of time, the numerous calamities of fire and warfare to which the city has been subjected. In 764 London suffered very considerably by fire: in 798 it was almost wholly burnt down; and the streets being very narrow, even at that time, so soon after the departure of the Romans; this, in addition to the houses being built with wood, caused numbers to perish in the flames; another dreadful fire happened before the city was rebuilt. During the troubled time of the struggles between the Anglo-Saxons and the Danes, London suffered various disasters, which were in each case speedily remedied by the energy of the inhabitants.

Respecting the domestic and other buildings on the site of London, and other important positions in England, from the time of the departure of the Romans, until the arrival of William the Conqueror, but little really authentic is known. The faint glimmerings of English history which are handed to us by Bede and other Anglo-Saxon writers, show that not only the domestic edifices, but the churches of the early Christians were rude and ill built. In 627 Paulinus built the first Christian church in Northumbria of wood—most probably in the same manner as the church still remains at Greenstead in Essex, a portion of which we engrave (2*a*). The Northumbrian church was afterwards built on a larger scale with stone. The faulty construction of the buildings of this period is shown by the circumstance that another church built by Paulinus at York was found in less than a century with its stony offices half-destroyed, and its roof in a state of complete ruin: this destruction would to a certain extent be caused by the windows being without glass, admitting at all seasons the rain, wind, and snow of our changeable climate. The windows of the churches some time after this are described as only partly filled with fine linen and latticed woodwork, so that the birds flew in and out, and made nests in the buildings.

In 676 glass-makers were introduced into England from Gaul, but this luxury, from its great rarity and expense, did not soon come into general use.

In the time of Alfred (about A.D. 900), the abodes of even the highest in the land are described as being so troubled by currents of air that it was necessary to have the lights in houses protected by lanterns, chiefly formed of horn. The engraving (No. 2) will give an idea of a building of this period. Sir Francis Palgrave in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, gives the following particulars respecting a building in 977-79. A meeting was appointed at Calne, in Wiltshire, and the council or Witenagemote, which included the best part of the nobility of England, assembled in a large upper chamber. Beornhelm addressed this meeting at length. "His speech exhibited all the fire and eloquence which could have been expected from his fame. Dunstan now rose slowly and deliberately, and, as it were, oppressed with age: he avoided entering into any argument, declaring that his time of labour was past: he sought no conflict: no,—he desired to end the remainder of his life in peace; but as to his cause, the cause of the church, he trusted that the power of heaven would be displayed against the enemies of heaven.

Dunstan had scarcely closed his lips when the edifice shook—the timbers cracked—the floor gave way on the opposite side of the chamber; all those who came together amongst the monkish party were precipitated into the depths below, and maimed or killed amongst the falling beams; but the end of the floor on which Dunstan and his party stood remained quite steady and firm."

However rude and ill-built may have been the houses of Saxon London, the interior garnish would seem to have been often of a rich and elegant description: the habitations of the better classes were hung with needlework and woven cloths, which, on important occasions, were of a costly description. The furniture, as may be seen by referring to various of the beautiful illuminations of the time, was both good in workmanship and elegant in design. The dresses of the females were chaste and varied. Indeed the skill of the Anglo-Saxons in what we now call art-manufactures was considerable. This was partly the result of natural taste, and in some measure by the instructions of the early Christians, who not only disseminated their knowledge of religious matters, but who frequently exchanged or presented to their English heathen brethren choice specimens of continental art, which were no doubt not only useful as models, but also as a means of exciting that spirit of honest rivalry which so much distinguished the descendants of the Anglo-Saxons in the Great Exhibition of last year.

At the time of the arrival of William the Conqueror, 1066, the Anglo-Saxons had greatly improved in their manner of building, and London at that time probably consisted of churches and other edifices of consequence, and was so strong and well defended that the Conqueror did not consider it prudent to attack it, although he reduced Southwark to ashes; and it was only after some time that the priesthood prevailed on the Londoners to submit. In 1077 the greatest part of Saxon London was destroyed by fire, which had the ill effect of creating enmity between the English and French, the former regarding the latter as incendiaries; and this animosity increased so much that the king, doubtful of the fidelity of the citizens, caused the present great square white tower of London to be erected with a view to awe them into obedience.

About this time a number of Jews settled in a part of the ward of Coleman-street which is known by the name of the Old Jewry to this day.

Mention is made of a great fire in London about 1090. In the month of November 1091, above 600 houses and many churches were blown down by a hurricane.

In 1097 a great part of the city was again destroyed by fire, and in 1136 a dreadful fire broke out near London-bridge, which it destroyed (the bridge was then built with wood), and raging in a furious manner to the west-

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